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(11) Publication number:

0 100 200
B1

12

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication of patent specification: 06.05.87 (51) Int. Cl.⁴: C 07 D 215/42,
C 07 D 401/12,
C 07 D 405/12,
C 07 D 413/12,
C 07 D 401/04, A 61 K 31/47,
A 61 K 31/495 // (C07D405/12,
215:42, 319:20)
(21) Application number: 83304196.5
(22) Date of filing: 20.07.83

54 2-Substituted 4-amino-6,7-dimethoxyquinoxilines.

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>(1) Priority: 24.07.82 GB 8221457</p> <p>(4) Date of publication of application: 08.02.84 Bulletin 84/06</p> <p>(5) Publication of the grant of the patent: 06.05.87 Bulletin 87/19</p> <p>(6) Designated Contracting States: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE</p> | <p>(7) Proprietor: Pfizer Limited Ramsgate Road Sandwich Kent CT13 9NJ (GB)</p> <p>(8) GB</p> <p>(7) Proprietor: Pfizer Corporation Calle 15 1/2 Avenida Santa Isabel Colon (PA)</p> <p>(4) BE CH DE FR IT LI LU NL</p> |
| <p>(9) References cited:</p> <p>EP-A-0 028 473</p> <p>EP-A-0 047 923</p> <p>DE-A-2 006 638</p> <p>GB-A- 890 533</p> <p>GB-A-1 010 254</p> | <p>(10) Inventor: Campbell, Simon Fraser, Dr. Grey Friars Upper Street Kingsdown Deal Kent (GB)</p> <p>Inventor: Hardstone, John David, Dr. The Cabin Fieldland Lane Worth Deal Kent (GB)</p> |
| <p>CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 88, no. 1, January 2, 1978, Columbus, Ohio, USA, R.N. BROGDEN, "Prazosin: a review of its pharmacological properties and therapeutics efficacy in hypertension", page 1, abstract no. 6y</p> | <p>(11) Representative: Graham, Philip Colin Christison et al Pfizer Limited Ramsgate Road Sandwich, Kent CT13 9NJ (GB)</p> |
| <p>The file contains technical information submitted after the application was filed and is not part of this specification.</p> | <p>(12) References cited:</p> <p>CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 95, no. 1, July 6, 1981, Columbus, Ohio, USA, V.E. GOLUBEV, "Synthesis and pharmacological properties of some 1-(2-quinolyl)-4-(indolyl-3-alkyl)-piperazines", page 685, abstract no. 7218x Burger's Medicinal Chemistry, Part I, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1951, pages 74-76</p> |

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The file contains technical information submitted after the application was filed and is not included in this specification

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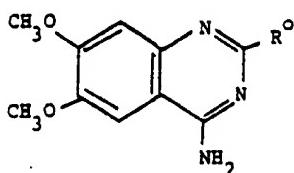
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Description

This invention relates to therapeutic agents which are novel derivatives of 4-amino-6,7-dimethoxyquinoline. Such compounds are useful as regulators of the cardiovascular system and, in particular, in the treatment of hypertension.

5 Quinazoline derivatives of the formula:—

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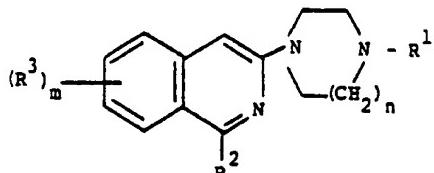


--- (A)

15 in which R^o represents a wide variety of substituted amino groups, including cyclic amino groups, are known as antihypertensive agents, as disclosed in U.S. Patent 3511836 and other U.S. Patents, as referred to in, for example, European published application 0028473.

Isoquinoline derivatives of the formula:—

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--- (B)

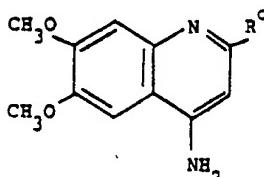
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in which R¹ and R³ have a variety of meanings, but R² can only be hydrogen or an alkyl group, are also known as antihypertensive agents from European published application 0047923.

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However, quinoline derivatives of the formula:—

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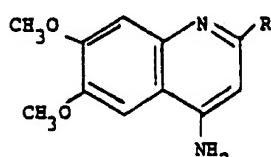
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analogous to the quinazoline derivatives of formula (A) are not known and no method for their preparation has yet been described.

The novel compounds according to the invention are those having the formula:—

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--- (I)

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and their pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts, wherein R is —N(C₁—C₄ alkyl)₂, piperidino, 6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl or a group of the formula

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where Y is H, C₁—C₆ alkyl, aryl or C₁—C₄ alkyl substituted by aryl, or Y is selected from
 (a) —COR¹ where R¹ is a C₁—C₆ alkyl, C₁—C₄ alkyl substituted by aryl, C₃—C₆ cycl alkyl, (C₃—C₆ cycloalkyl)methyl, aryl, styryl, 2-furyl, 2-tetrahydrofuryl, 2-benzo-1,4-dioxanyl, 2-chromanyl, 5-methylthio-2-(1,3,4-oxadiazolyl) or 2-quinolyl group;
 (b) —CONHR² where R² is C₁—C₆ alkyl, aryl, C₁—C₄ alkyl substituted by aryl, (C₂—C₄ alkanyl)methyl, C₃—C₆ cycl alkyl or (C₃—C₆ cycloalkyl)methyl; and
 (c) —COOR³ where R³ is C₁—C₆ alkyl substituted by aryl, C₂—C₄ alkyl substituted other than on an α-carbon

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atom by hydroxy, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl)methyl, (C_2-C_4 alkenyl)methyl, or aryl; wherever it occurs, the term "aryl" means phenyl, naphthyl, or phenyl substituted by 1 or 2 substituents each selected from halo, CF_3 , C_1-C_4 alkyl and C_1-C_4 alkoxy, or by a single methylenedioxy group.

"Halo" means F, Cl, Br or I.

5 Alkyl, alkoxy and alkenyl groups can be straight or, when appropriate, branched chain. Preferred alkyl groups have 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

Pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the compounds of the invention are those formed from acids which form non-toxic acid addition salts containing pharmaceutically acceptable anions, such as the hydrochloride, hydrobromide, sulphate or bisulphate, phosphate or acid phosphate, acetate,

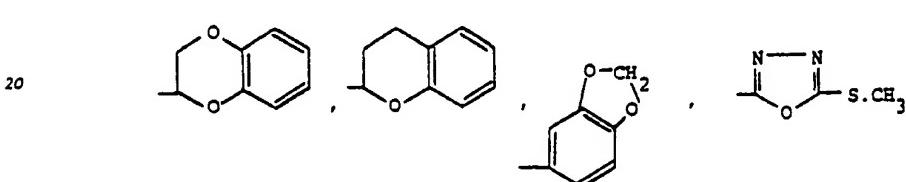
10 maleate, fumarate, succinate, lactate, tartrate, citrate, gluconate and p-toluenesulphonate salts.

10 Examples of R^1 include

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phenyl, *p*-fluorophenyl, methyl, cyclopropylmethyl, cyclopentyl, styryl, 2-naphthyl and 2-quinolyl.

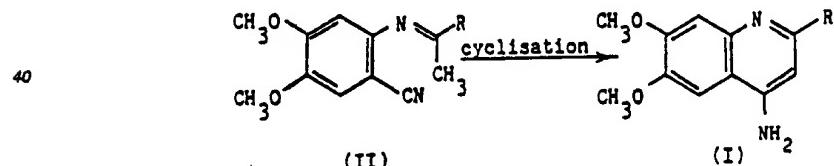
Examples of R^2 include phenyl, cyclopropylmethyl, benzyl, *n*-propyl and allyl.

30 Examples of R^3 include ethyl, $-CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$, $-CH_2C(CH_3)_2(OH)$, cyclopropylmethyl, *p*-fluorophenyl, benzyl and $-CH_2C(CH_3)=CH_2$.

The compounds of the formula (I), can be prepared as follows:—

(1) An N-(1R-substituted-ethylidene)-2-cyano-4,5-dimethoxy-aniline (II) may be cyclised to form the correspondingly substituted 4-amino-6,7-dimethoxyquinoline (I):—

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45

The cyclisation can be carried out using a Lewis acid, e.g. zinc chloride, or a base, e.g. lithium diisopropylamide (LDA). Zinc chloride is preferred when R is said tetrahydroisoquinolyl group or an N-aryl-piperazino group. The reaction with zinc chloride is typically carried out by heating the reactants, preferably at reflux, in a suitable organic solvent, e.g. dimethylacetamide for up to about 4 hours. The reaction with LDA is typically carried out at low temperature (e.g. -70°C) in a suitable organic solvent, e.g. tetrahydrofuran, following which the reaction mixture is allowed to warm to room temperature. In some cases using LDA, heating may be necessary to complete the reaction. The product can then be isolated and purified conventionally.

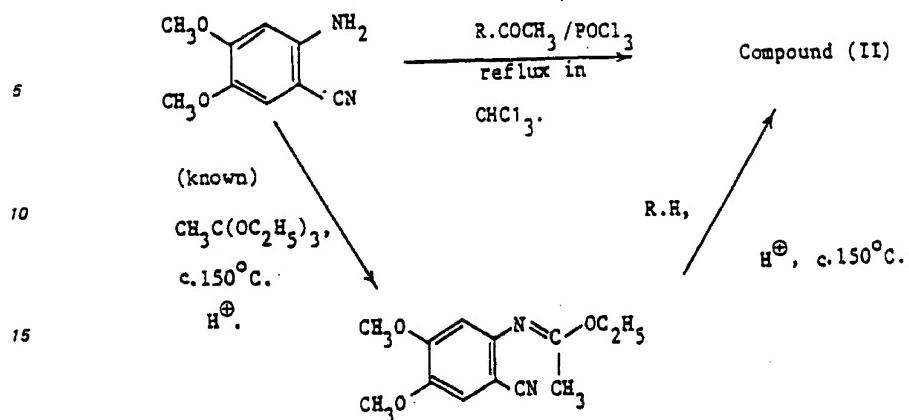
55 The compounds (II) are obtainable conventionally as is illustrated in the following Preparations. Typical methods are outlined as follows:—

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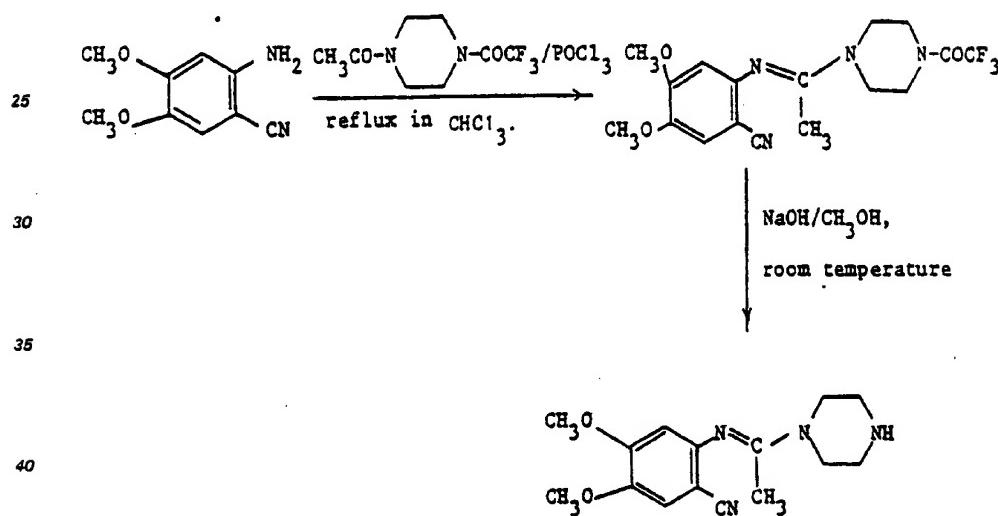
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(a) For compounds where R is as defined above except for unsubstituted piperazinyl (Y = H):—



(b) For compounds in which R is unsubstituted piperazinyl:—

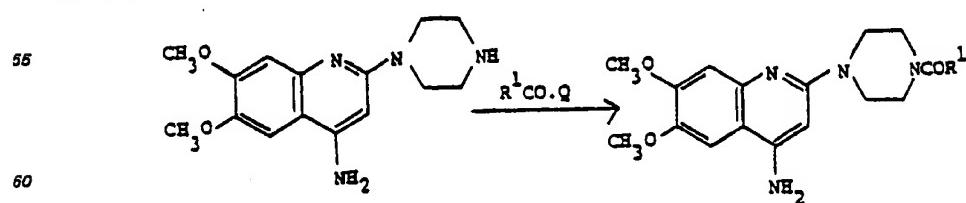


(2) The Compound in which R is



can also be prepared by debenzylation of the corresponding 4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl compound, itself preparable via route (1) above. This can be carried out conventionally using, e.g., H_2 over a Pd/C catalyst.

(3) Compounds in which Y is $-\text{COR}^1$ can be prepared as follows:—



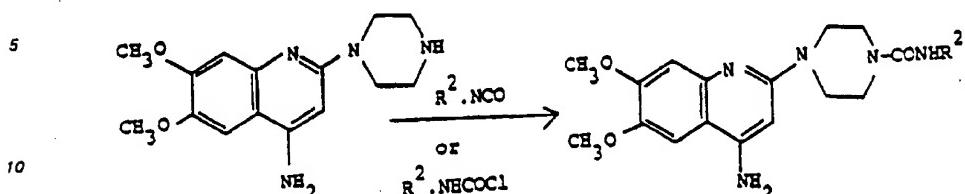
Q is a facile leaving group, preferably Cl .

The reaction can be carried out conventionally. When Q is Cl , the presence of a tertiary amine acid acceptor such as triethylamine is desirable. Generally, heating is unnecessary. Typically the reactants are

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(4) Compounds in which Y is —CONHR^2 can be prepared as follows:—

(4) Compounds in which Y is $-\text{CONHR}^2$ can be prepared as follows:—

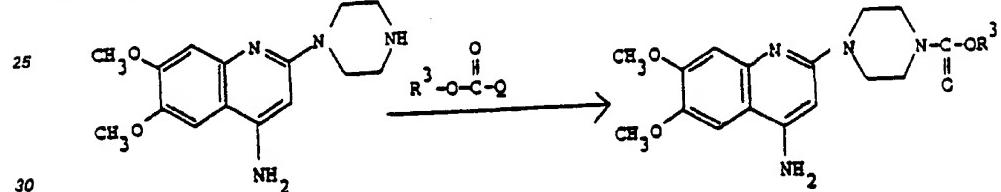


When an isocyanate R^2NCO is used, the reaction can again be carried out conventionally, e.g. by stirring the reactants together for a few hours (e.g. 3–6 hours) in a suitable organic solvent, e.g. chloroform. Heating is again generally unnecessary; the product can be isolated routinely.

When a carbamoyl chloride $R^2.NHCOCl$ is used, this may be generated *in situ* by the action of phosgene on the amine $R^2.NH_2$ as its hydrochloride salt in the presence of an acid acceptor such as triethylamine in a dry, cooled organic solvent, such as chloroform at -40° . After allowing this to warm to ambient temperature and removing excess phosgene, a solution of the piperazino-quinoline in the same solvent is added slowly with cooling, the mixture stirred until reaction is complete and the product isolated routinely.

(5) Compounds in which $Y = -COOR'$ can be prepared as follows:—

(5) Compounds in which Y is $\text{—COOR}'$ can be prepared as follows:



where Q is a facile leaving group, preferably Cl. Typically the reaction is carried out by stirring the reactants together for a few hours in a suitable organic solvent such as chloroform, preferably, when Q is Cl, in the presence of an acid acceptor such as triethylamine. Heating is not generally necessary, and the product can be isolated in a routine manner.

Certain compounds of the invention can be converted to other compounds of the invention by conventional means and an alkanyl-methyl group R^3 can be converted to a hydroxylalkyl-methyl group by treatment with concentrated sulphuric acid, as is also well known in the art.

The pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the compounds of the formula (I) can be prepared by conventional procedures, e.g. by reacting the free base with the appropriate acid in an inert organic solvent, and collecting the resulting precipitate of the salt by filtration or by evaporation of the solution. If necessary, the product may then be recrystallised to purify it.

When the compounds of the invention contain an asymmetric centre, the invention includes both the resolved and unresolved forms. Resolution of optically active isomers can be carried out according to conventional prior art methods.

The antihypertensive activity of the compounds of the formula (I) is shown by their ability to lower the blood pressure of conscious spontaneously hypertensive rats and conscious renally hypertensive dogs, when administered orally at doses of up to 5 mg/kg.

The compounds of the formula (I) and their salts can be administered alone, but will generally be administered in admixture with a pharmaceutical carrier selected with regard to the intended route of administration and standard pharmaceutical practice. For example, they can be administered orally in the form of tablets containing such excipients as starch or lactose, or in capsules either alone or in admixture with excipients, or in the form of elixirs or suspensions containing flavouring or colouring agents. They can be injected parenterally, for example, intramuscularly, intravenously or subcutaneously. For parenteral administration, they are best used in the form of a sterile aqueous solution which may contain other solutes, for example, enough salt or glucose to make the solution isotonic.

Thus the invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of the formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

It also provides a compound of the formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt therefor, for use in treating hypertension in a human being.

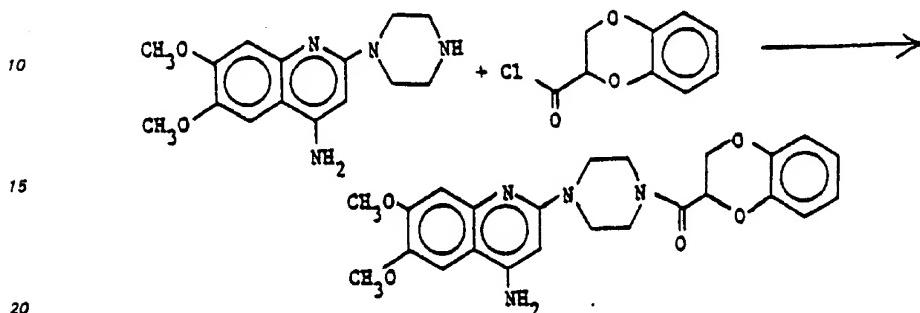
The compounds of the formula (I) and their salts can be administered to humans for the treatment of hypertension by either the oral or parenteral routes, and will be administered orally at dosage levels within the range 1 to 50 mg/day for an average adult patient (70 kg), given in a single dose or up to 3 divided doses. Intravenous dosage levels will be 1/6th to 1/4th of the daily oral dose. Thus for an average adult

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patient, individual oral doses in tablet or capsule form will be approximately in the range from 1 to 25 mg of the active compound. It should however be stated that variations will necessarily occur depending on the weight and condition of the subject being treated and the particular route of administration chosen as will be known to those skilled in the art.

5 The following Examples illustrate the invention. All temperatures are in °C:—

Example 1



A solution of 1,4-benzodioxan-2-carbonyl chloride (0.75 g) in chloroform (10 ml) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of 4-amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(piperazin-1-yl)quinoline (1.0 g) in chloroform (50 ml) with triethylamine (1.06 g) at 5—10°. The reaction was stirred at 5—10° for one hour, then allowed to attain room temperature and stirred overnight. The mixture was then evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue partitioned between chloroform (50 ml) and sodium carbonate solution (10%, 50 ml). The chloroform layer was separated, the aqueous phase extracted with chloroform (2 × 50 ml), the extracts combined, washed with brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was then taken up in chloroform and chromatographed on silica (Merck 9385, 60 g) eluting with chloroform/methanol (100:0→97:3). A solution of the purified product in chloroform was treated with ethereal hydrogen chloride, evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue recrystallised from isopropanol to give 4-amino-2-[4-(1,4-benzodioxan-2-carbonyl)piperazin-1-yl]-6,7-dimethoxyquinoline hydrochloride hydrate (0.28 g), m.p. 201°.

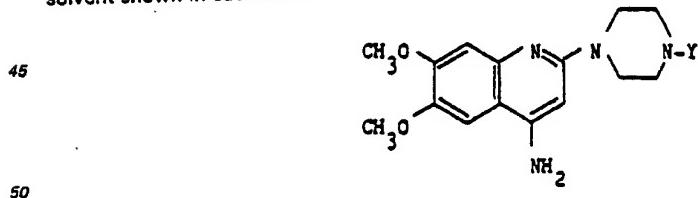
35 Analysis %:—

Found: C, 56.7; H, 5.4; N, 11.0

Calculated for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{HCl} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 57.1; H, 5.8; N, 11.1.

Examples 2 to 11

40 The following compounds were prepared similarly to Example 1, starting from the same quinoline and the appropriate acid chloride as indicated. After chromatography, the product was crystallised from the solvent shown in each case.



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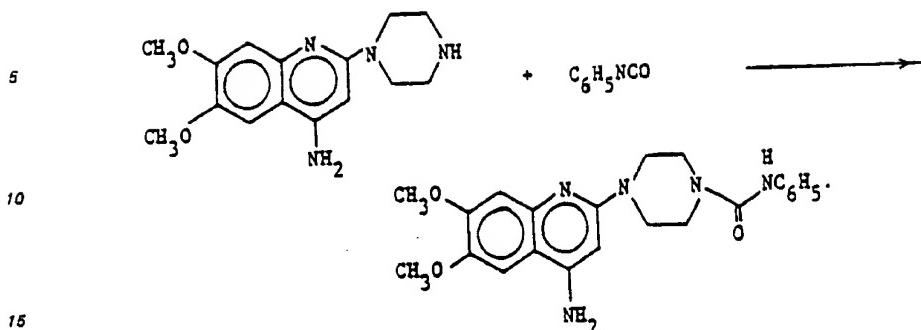
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| Example No. | Y | Form Isolated and m.p. (°C) | Prepared from, and recrystallised from | Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) |
|-------------|---|---|--|---|
| | | | | C H N |
| 2 | | Hydrochloride 1/4 hydrate, 270° | 2-furoyl chloride, MeOH/Et ₂ O | 56.7 5.5 13.5 (56.7 5.6 13.2) |
| 3 | | Hydrochloride ½ hydrate 301° | benzoyl chloride, MeOH | 60.2 5.7 12.7 (60.3 6.0 12.8) |
| 4 | | HCl. 1.5 H ₂ O, 215—220°C | Acetyl chloride, (i) EtOH (ii) MeOH/EtOH | 52.1 6.5 14.1 (51.8 6.7 14.2) |
| 5 | | HCl, 292°C | Cyclopentane carbonylchloride, IPA/MeOH 4:1 | 59.8 7.0 13.5 (59.9 6.9 13.3) |
| 6 | | HCl. 0.5 H ₂ O, 240—241°C | cinnamoyl chloride EtOH | 61.8 6.0 12.0 (62.1 6.1 12.1) |
| 7 | | HCl. 0.5 H ₂ O, > 300°C | 2-naphthoyl chloride, MeOH/Et ₂ O | 64.3 5.8 11.6 (64.0 5.8 11.5) |
| 8 | | HCl. 1.5 H ₂ O, 238—239°C | Quinoline-2- carbonyl chloride EtOH/MeOH 1:1 | 59.3 5.4 13.9 (59.2 5.8 13.8) |
| 9 | | HCl. 0.5 H ₂ O, 300—301°C | Piperonoyl chloride, MeOH | 57.2 5.4 11.6 (57.3 5.4 11.6) |
| 10 | | HCl. 274°C | p-Fluorobenzoyl chloride, hexane IPA | 58.5 5.7 12.3 (59.1 5.4 12.5) |
| 11 | | HCl. H ₂ O 251—252°C | chroman-2- carbonylchloride, IPA | 59.6 5.9 11.2 (59.7 6.2 11.1) |

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Example 12



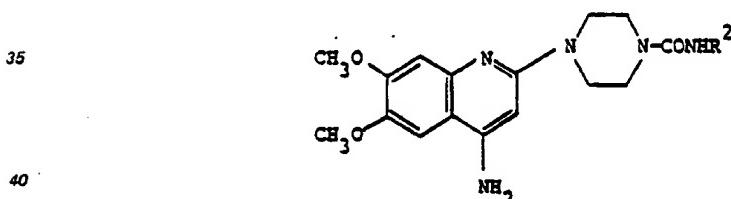
Phenylisocyanate (1.1 g) was added to a stirred suspension of 4-amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(piperazin-1-yl)quinoline (0.72 g) in chloroform (25 ml) at room temperature and the reaction mixture was stirred for 4 hours. The mixture was evaporated *in vacuo*, the residue taken up in methanol-chloroform and treated with ethereal hydrogen chloride. The crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel eluting with methylene chloride followed by chloroform/methanol and then recrystallised from methanol/ether to give 4-amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-[4-(N-phenylcarbamoyl)piperazin-1-yl]quinoline dihydrochloride (0.18 g), m.p. 235°.

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Analysis %:— C, 55.1; H, 5.7; N, 14.7
Found: C, 55.0; H, 5.7; N, 14.6.
Calculated for C₁₀H₁₂N₂O₂·2HCl: C, 55.0; H, 5.7; N, 14.6.

Examples 13 to 15

The following compounds were prepared similarly to Example 12, using the appropriate isocyanate $R^2 NCO$ as indicated, and the product crystallised from the solvent shown in each case.

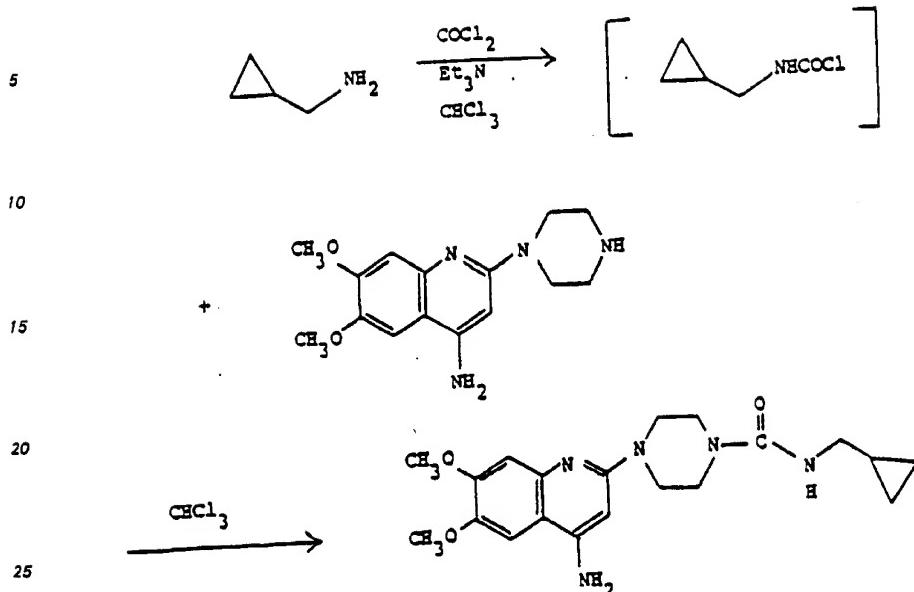


In Example 13 chromatography was not necessary, while in Examples 14 and 15 the reaction mixtures were purified as in Example 16, i.e. chromatographed as the free base and (in the case of Example 14) then converted to the hydrochloride.

| Example No. | R ^a | Form Isolated and m.p. (°C) | Prepared from, and recrystallised from | Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) | | |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| | | | | C | H | N |
| 13 | —CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃ | HCl, 1.5 H ₂ O 200° (d) | <i>n</i> -propyl isocyanate, MeOH/Et ₂ O | 54.0 (54.5 | 6.8 7.0 | 16.7 16.7) |
| 14 | —CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅ | HCl, 269—270°C | Benzyl isocyanate, IPA | 59.8 (60.3 | 6.1 6.2 | 14.9 15.3) |
| 15 | —CH ₂ CH=CH ₂ | H ₂ O, 178—181°C (d) | Allyl isocyanate, EtOAc/CH ₂ Cl ₂ / hexane | 58.3 (58.6 | 6.7 7.0 | 17.8 18.0) |

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Example 16



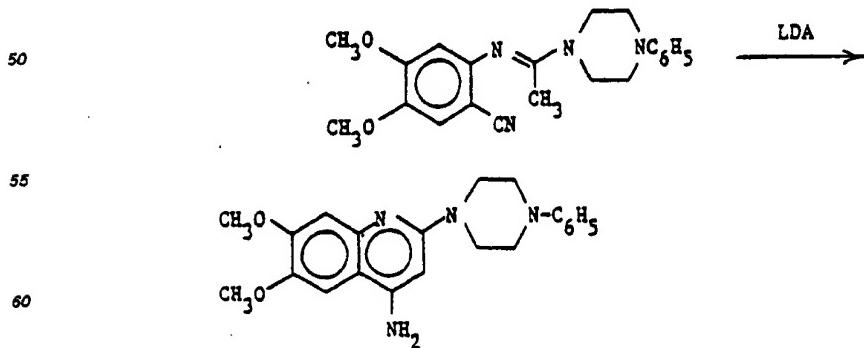
(Aminomethyl)cyclopropane hydrochloride (0.25 g) and triethylamine (0.61 g) in P_2O_5 -dried chloroform (15 ml) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of phosgene in toluene (12.5%, 2.6 ml) at -40° . The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 0.5 hours. Excess phosgene was removed in a stream of nitrogen then a solution of 4-amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(piperazin-1-yl)quinoline (0.3 g) in P_2O_5 -dried chloroform (30 ml) was added dropwise at 10° and the reaction mixture stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. Sodium carbonate solution (10%, 10 ml) was then added and the chloroform layer separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with chloroform, the organic phases combined, washed with water, dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was then taken up in methylene chloride and chromatographed on silica (Merck 9385, 85 g) eluting with methylene chloride/methanol (100:0→85:15). A solution of the purified product in methylene chloride was treated with ethereal hydrogen chloride, evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue recrystallised from isopropanol to give 4-amino-2-[4-(N-cyclopropylmethylcarbamoyl)piperazin-1-yl]-6,7-dimethoxyquinoline hydrochloride hemihydrate (165 mg), m.p. $220\text{--}223^\circ$ (d).

Analysis %:-

Analysis Found

45 Found: Calculated for $C_{20}H_{27}N_5O_3 \cdot HCl \cdot 0.5 H_2O$: C, 55.7; H, 6.8; N, 16.3.

Example 17



65 N-[1-(4-Phenyl(piperazin-1-yl)ethylidene]-2-cyano-4,5-dimethoxyaniline (2.5 g) in tetrahydrofuran
 (35 ml) was added to a stirred solution of lithium diisopropylamide [from *n*-butyl lithium 1.3M in hexane

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(6.44 ml) and diisopropylamine (1.44 ml) in tetrahydrofuran (5 ml) at -70°. The resulting solution was stirred at -70° for 4 hours then allowed to attain room temperature overnight. The mixture was poured into ice-water (100 ml), extracted with chloroform (3 x 200 ml), the combined extracts washed with water, dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was taken up in chloroform/methanol, treated with ethereal hydrogen chloride and recrystallised from methanol to give 4-amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-[4-phenylpiperazin-1-yl]quinoline dihydrochloride hemihydrate (0.82 g) m.p. 288-290°.

Analysis %:-

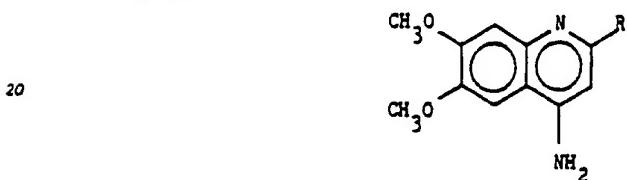
Found:

C, 56.9; H, 6.0; N, 12.7

Calculated for C₂₁H₂₄N₄O₂HCl·½H₂O: C, 56.5; H, 6.1; N, 12.6.

Examples 18 to 20

The following compounds were prepared by the same general route as in Example 17, using the appropriate substituted ethylened compound of formula (II), except that in Example 19 the reaction was completed by heating on a steam bath. In Examples 18 and 20, the crude product was purified by column chromatography.

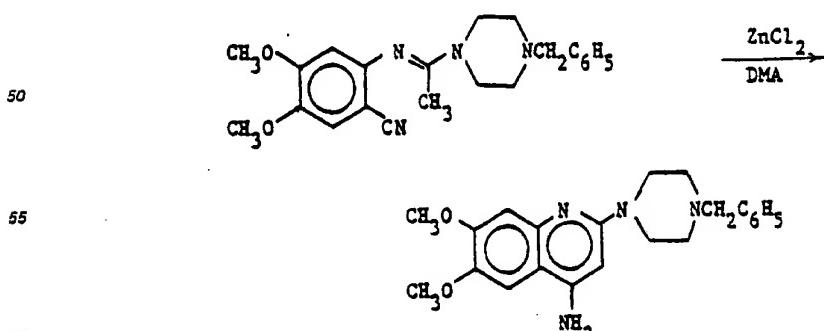


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| Example No. | R | Form Isolated m.p. | Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) | | | |
|-------------|----|---|---|----------------|------------|----------------|
| | | | C | H | N | |
| 30 | 18 | -N(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ | HCl, 272-275° | 58.9 (59.3) | 6.9 6.9 | 13.1 (13.0) |
| 35 | 19 | -N(CH ₃) ₂ | HCl. ½H ₂ O 285-288° | 53.8 (53.3) | 6.3 6.5 | 14.6 (14.4) |
| 40 | 20 | -N(C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂) ₂ | 2HCl. ½H ₂ O 260° | 47.8 (47.5) | 6.0 6.4 | 15.1 (14.8) |

45

Example 21



N-[1-(4-Benzylpiperazin-1-yl)ethylidene]-2-cyano-4,5-dimethoxyaniline (13.5 g) and zinc chloride (4.86 g) in dimethylacetamide (90 ml) were stirred under reflux for 2½ hours; further zinc chloride (0.5, 0.2 g) was added after ½ and 1½ hours respectively. The mixture was cooled, treated with ether (700 ml, 2 x 100 ml) and the supernatant discarded each time. The residual tar was then treated with sodium hydroxid

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solution (2N, 100 ml) and methylene chloride (100 ml) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 minutes. The organic layer was separated, the aqueous phase extracted with methylene chloride and the total organic extracts washed with water. The dried (Na_2SO_4) extracts were evaporated *in vacuo* and the brown residue (~ 13 g) purified by chromatography on silica gel (Merck 9385, 250 g) eluting with chloroform-methanol (100:0—88:12). A sample of the pure product (6.95 g) was taken up in ethanol, treated with ethereal hydrogen chloride and evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was recrystallised from methanol to give 4-amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)quinoline dihydrochloride sesquihydrate, m.p. 260°—263°.

10 Analysis %:—

Found: C, 54.9; H, 5.9; N, 11.5
Calculated for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2 \cdot 2\text{HCl} \cdot 1\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 55.2; H, 6.5; N, 11.7.

Example 22

15 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-[6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl]quinoline, m.p. 226—227° was prepared in the same general manner as the previous Example using the corresponding 1-[6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrosisoquinol-2-yl]ethylidene compound except that the crude reaction residue was recrystallised from isopropanol.

20 Analysis %:—

Found: C, 66.0; H, 6.3; N, 10.9
Calculated for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$: C, 66.8; H, 6.4; N, 10.6.

Example 23

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30

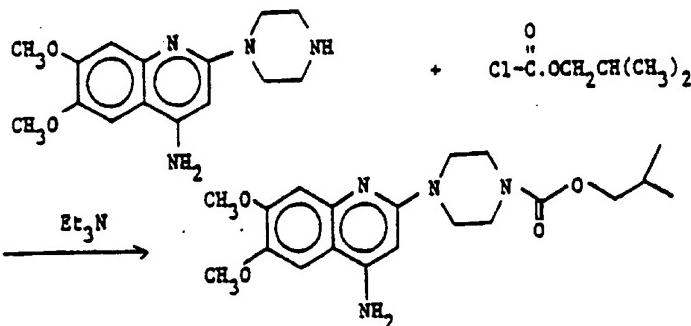
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A solution of isobutylchloroformate (0.11 g) in chloroform (5 ml) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of 4-amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(piperazin-1-yl)quinoline (0.21 g) in chloroform (15 ml) with triethylamine (0.22 g) at 10°. The solution was then stirred at room temperature for 1 hour and sodium carbonate solution (10%, 10 ml) added. The organic phase was separated, the aqueous solution extracted with chloroform (2 × 15 ml) and the total combined extracts dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (Merck 9385, 25 g) eluting with methylene chloride-methanol (100:0—93:7), followed by treatment of the product with ethereal hydrogen chloride and methanol (100:0—93:7), recrystallisation from isopropanol to give 4-amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-[4-(isobutoxycarbonyl)-piperazin-1-yl]quinoline hydrochloride sesquihydrate, m.p. 254—256° (0.065 g).

Analysis %:—

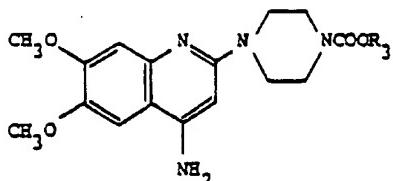
Found: C, 52.8; H, 6.9; N, 12.2
Calculated for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{HCl} \cdot 1\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 53.2; H, 7.1; N, 12.4

0 100 200

Examples 24 to 27

The following compounds were prepared similarly to Example 23, using the appropriate chloroformate ClCOOR_3 as indicated, the product being crystallised from the solvent shown in each case. The compound of Example 26 was obtained as a bi-product from Example 25, ethyl chloroformate having been formed *in situ* due to traces of ethanol in the chloroform reaction solvent.

10



15

| Example No. | R^3 | Form Isolated and m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) | Prepared from, and recrystallised from | Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) |
|-------------|-------|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | C H N |
| 24 | | HCl H_2O , 244–245 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ dec. | 2-methylallyl chloroformate (1), IPA | 54.8 (54.5) 6.2 12.7 (6.6 12.7) |
| 25 | | HCl 0.5 H_2O , 278–279 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ | Ethyl chloroformate (2), IPA | 53.5 (53.5) 6.3 13.8 (6.5 13.8) |
| 26 | | HCl, 285 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ | <i>p</i> -Fluorophenyl chloroformate, MeOH | 56.9 (57.1) 5.2 12.1 (5.2 12.1) |
| 27 | | HCl 1.5 H_2O , 204–206 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ dec. | Benzyl chloroformate, MeOH | 57.2 (56.8) 5.8 12.0 (6.2 11.5) |

(1) Prepared *in situ*. (2) Formed *in situ*.

Example 28

45 2-Methylallyl 4-[4-amino-6,7-dimethoxyquinolin-2-yl]piperazine-1-carboxylate (0.21 g) was added to a stirred solution of concentrated sulphuric acid (2 ml) and H_2O (2 ml) at 10–15 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and stirring maintained at 10–15 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was basified with sodium hydroxide solution (5N) whilst maintaining temperature below 15 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and then extracted with methylene chloride. The combined extracts were washed with water, dried (MgSO_4) and evaporated *in vacuo*. Chromatography on silica (Merck 9385, 50 100 g) eluting with methylene chloride/methanol (100:0 → 85:15) followed by treatment of the product with 100 g ethereal hydrogen chloride and recrystallisation from isopropanol gave 2-methyl-2-hydroxypropyl 4-[4-amino-6,7-dimethoxyquinolin-2-yl]piperazine-1-carboxylate hydrochloride hemihydrate (0.05 g), m.p. 280 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Analysis %:-

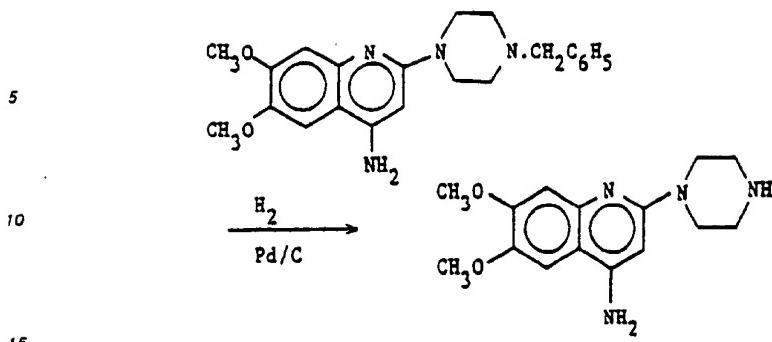
55 Found: C, 53.6; H, 6.6; N, 12.7
Calculated for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{HCl} \cdot 0.5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 53.4; H, 6.7; N, 12.5.

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0 100 200

Example 29

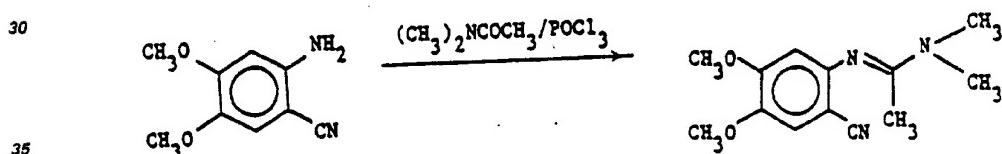


4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)quinoline (6.2 g) in ethanol (300 ml) with 5% Pd/C catalyst was stirred at 50° under an atmosphere of hydrogen (50 p.s.i.) for 20 hours. The mixture was cooled, chloroform (100 ml) added and the solution filtered through "Sokafloc" (trade mark). The solid was washed with chloroform-methanol (1:1, 4 x 100 ml) and the combined filtrates evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was partitioned between chloroform-sodium carbonate solution (10%), the organic layer removed, the aqueous phase saturated with salt and further extracted with chloroform. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated *in vacuo* to yield 4-amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(piperazin-1-yl)quinoline (2.42 g). Spectroscopy showed this product to be the same as that of

35 Example 29.

Example 20. The following Preparations illustrate the preparation of certain starting materials.

Preparation 1



40 Phosphorous oxychloride (1.0 ml) was added to a stirred solution of diméthylacetamide (2.8 ml) in chloroform (10 ml) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 5 minutes, 2-cyano-4,5-dimethoxy-aniline (1.78 g) added and the reaction stirred under reflux for 4 hours. The mixture was cooled, poured onto ice and extracted with chloroform and the organic phase discarded. The aqueous layer was basified (solid NaOH) extracted with chloroform, the combined extracts washed with water, dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated *in vacuo*. A sample of the brown oily residue (2 g) was crystallised from diisopropylether to give N,N-dimethyl-N'-(2-cyano-4,5-dimethoxyphenyl)acetamidine, m.p. 94–96°.

45

Analysis %:-

Analysis %: Found: C, 63.3; H, 6.9; N, 17.2
 Calculated for $C_{13}H_{17}N_3O_2$: C, 63.1; H, 6.9; N, 17.0.

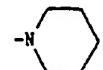
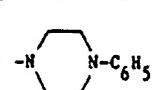
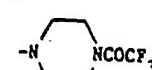
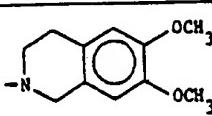
50 The following compounds were prepared by the same general method as Preparation 1, starting from the appropriate acetyl derivative of the formula R.COCH₃. In Preparation 2 the crude product was purified by column chromatography.



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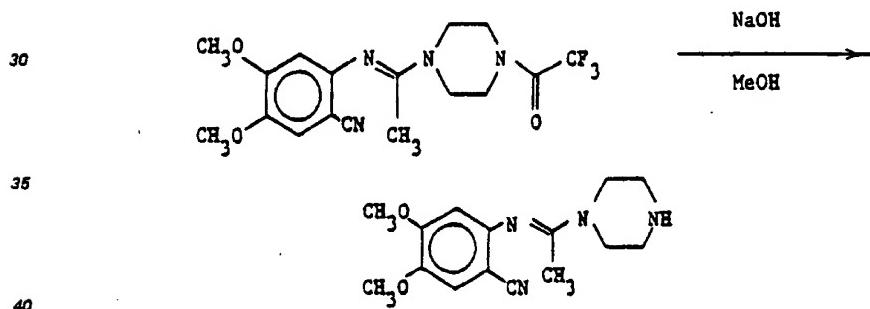
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| Preparation No. | R | Form Isolated m.p. | Molecular Formula | Analysis % (Theoretical in brackets) |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | C H N |
| 2 | -N  | crude | | Characterised by spectroscopy |
| 3 | -N  | free base 108-109° | C ₂₁ H ₂₄ N ₄ O ₂ | 69.2 6.7 15.3 (69.2 6.6 15.4) |
| 4 | -N  | free base 136-138° | C ₁₇ H ₁₉ N ₄ O ₃ F ₃ | 52.9 4.9 14.7 (53.1 5.0 14.6) |
| 5 |  | free base 143-145° | C ₂₂ H ₂₅ N ₃ O ₄ | 66.0 6.3 10.5 (66.8 6.4 10.6) |

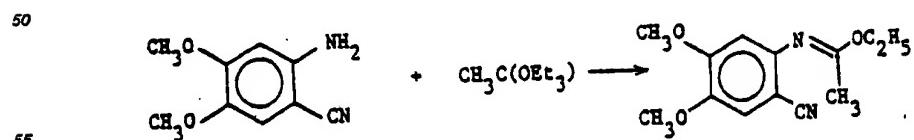
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Preparation 6



A solution of N-[1-(4-trifluoroacetyl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylidene]-2-cyano-4,5-dimethoxyaniline (29.5 g) in methanol (400 ml) and sodium hydroxide (2N, 100 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The mixture was then evaporated *in vacuo*, the residue taken up in chloroform (350 ml) washed with water and dried (Na₂SO₄). The solution was evaporated *in vacuo* and the crude N-[1-(piperazin-1-yl)ethylidene]-2-cyano-4,5-dimethoxyaniline (23 g), used without further purification.

Preparation 7

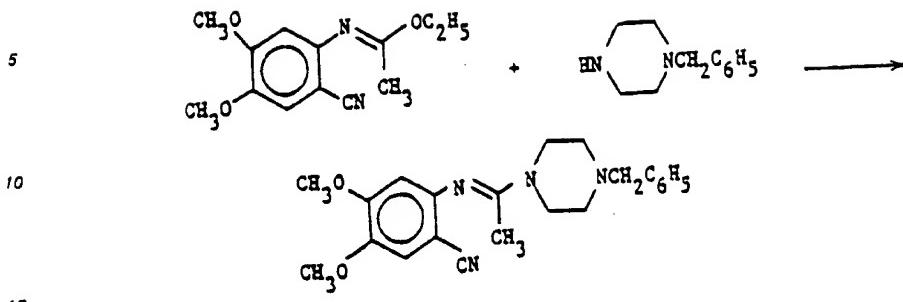


2-Cyano-4,5-dimethoxyaniline (20 g), a trace of the corresponding hydrogen chloride salt (200 mg) and triethylorthoacetate (40 ml) were stirred at 150° for 1 hour, with removal of ethanol by distillation. The mixture was then evaporated *in vacuo* and the crude residue of ethyl N-(2-cyano-4,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-acetamide (27.95 g) used directly.

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0 100 200

Preparation 8



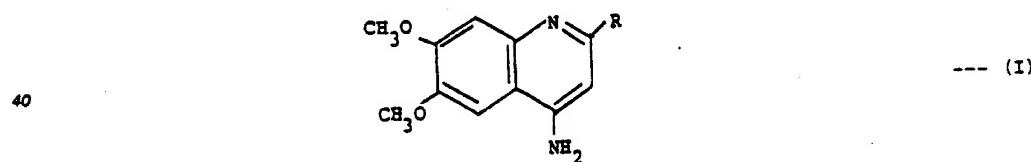
The crude product (26.9 g) from the previous Preparation, N-benzylpiperazine (21 g) and p-toluenesulphonic acid (100 mg) were stirred together at 150° for 2 hours under a slight pressure reduction. On cooling, the residue was taken up in methylene chloride and extracted with dilute hydrochloric acid (2N, 2 x 200 ml). The acid layer was adjusted to pH 4 (5N NaOH), extracted with methylene chloride (2 x 200 ml) and the combined extracts discarded. The aqueous phase was then basified to pH 9, extracted with methylene chloride (3 x 200 ml), the combined extracts washed with brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography (Merck 9385 silica, 400 g) eluting with methylene chloride/methanol (100:0 — 98:2) and a sample of the product (11.68 g) was taken up in ethyl acetate-methanol and treated with ethereal hydrogen chloride. The solid was treated with ether and dried to give N-[1-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)ethylidene]-2-cyano-4,5-dimethoxyaniline dihydrochloride hydrate, m.p. 181—182°.

Analysis %:-

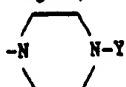
30 Found: C, 56.6; H, 6.7; N, 11.9.
Calculated for $C_{12}H_{20}N_4O_2 \cdot 2HCl \cdot H_2O$: C, 56.3; H, 6.4; N, 11.9.

Claims for the Contracting States: BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

35 1. A compound of the formula:—



45 or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, wherein R is $-N(C_1-C_4\text{ alkyl})_2$, piperidino, 6-
7-dihydro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl or a group of the formula



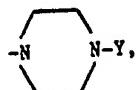
50 where Y is H, C_1-C_6 alkyl, aryl or C_1-C_6 alkyl substituted by aryl, or Y is selected from

(a) COR^1 where R^1 is a $C_1\text{--}C_6$ alkyl, $C_1\text{--}C_6$ alkyl substituted by aryl, $C_3\text{--}C_8$ cycloalkyl, $(C_3\text{--}C_6)$ cycloalkyl)methyl, aryl, styryl, 2-furyl, 2-tetrahydrofuryl, 2-benzo-1,4-dioxanyl, 2-chromanyl, 5-methylthio-2-(1,3,4-oxadiazolyl) or 2-quinolyl group;

(b) CONHR^2 where R^2 is $C_1\text{--}C_6$ alkyl, aryl, $C_1\text{--}C_4$ alkyl substituted by aryl, $(C_2\text{--}C_4)$ alkenyl)methyl, $C_3\text{--}C_6$ cycloalkyl or $(C_3\text{--}C_6)$ cycloalkyl)methyl; and

(c) COOR^3 where R^3 is $C_1\text{--}C_6$ alkyl, $C_1\text{--}C_4$ alkyl substituted by aryl, $C_2\text{--}C_4$ alkyl substituted other than on an α -carbon atom by hydroxy, $C_3\text{--}C_6$ cycloalkyl, $(C_3\text{--}C_6)$ cycloalkyl)methyl, $(C_4\text{--}C_6)$ alkenyl)methyl or aryl; aryl, wherever it occurs, meaning phenyl, naphthyl or phenyl substituted by 1 or 2 substituents each selected from halo, CF_3 , $C_1\text{--}C_4$ alkyl and $C_1\text{--}C_4$ alkoxy, or by a single methyl nedioxy group.

2. A compound according to claim 1, in which R is

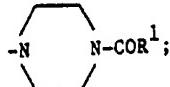


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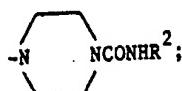
wherein R is as already defined; then, if necessary, carrying out any one or more of the following steps:

(i) debenzylating a product of formula (I) in which R is 4-benzyl-piperazin-1-yl to form a compound in which R is piperazino;

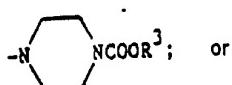
- 5 (ii) acylating a product of formula (I) in which R is piperazino, with a compound of the formula R^1COQ in which Q is a facile leaving group, to form a compound in which R is



- 10 (iii) reacting a product of formula (I) in which R is piperazino, with an isocyanate of the formula R^2NCO or a carbamoyl chloride of the formula $R^2NHCOCl$, to form a compound in which R is



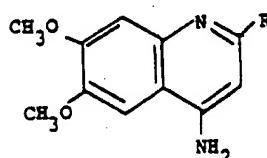
- 20 (iv) reacting a product of formula (I) in which R is piperazino, with a compound of the formula R^3OCOQ in which Q is a facile leaving group, to form a compound in which R is



- 25 and then, if desired, converting the product to a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.
2. A process according to claim 1 including step (ii), in which R is piperazino or 4-benzyl-piperazin-1-yl and R¹ is a 2-furyl group.
- 30 3. A process according to claim 1 including step (ii), in which R is piperazino or 4-benzyl-piperazin-1-yl and R¹ is a benzo-1,4-dioxan-2-yl group.
4. A process according to claim 1 including step (iv), in which R is piperazino or 4-benzyl-piperazin-1-yl and R³ is an alkenyl-methyl group, wherein the product is further reacted with concentrated sulphuric acid to form a compound in which R³ is a hydroxyalkyl-methyl group, and then, if desired, converting the product to a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt.
- 35 5. A process according to claim 1 in which R is a 6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-2-yl group.

Patentansprüche für die Vertragsstaaten: BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

- 40 1. Verbindung der Formel



--- (I)

- 45 50 oder ein pharmazeutisch annehmbares Säureadditionssalz derselben, worin R —N(C₁—C₄-Alkyl)₂, Piperidino, 6,7-Dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisochinol-2-yl oder eine Gruppe der Formel



- 55 worin Y H, C₁—C₆-Alkyl, Aryl oder C₁—C₄-Alkyl, substituiert durch Aryl, ist, oder Y ausgewählt ist aus (a) —COR¹, worin R¹ C₁—C₆-Alkyl, C₁—C₄-Alkyl, substituiert durch Aryl, C₃—C₆-Cycloalkyl, (C₃—C₆-Cycloalkyl)methyl, Aryl, Styryl, 2-Furyl, 2-Tetrahydr furyl, 2-Benzo-1,4-dioxanyl, 2-Chromanyl, 5-Methylthi -2-(1,3,4-oxodiazolyl) d r ein 2-Chinolylgruppe ist;
- 60 (b) —CONHR², w rrin R² C₁—C₆-Alkyl, Aryl, C₁—C₄-Alkyl, substituiert durch Aryl, (C₂—C₄-Alkenyl)methyl, C₃—C₆-Cycloalkyl od r (C₃—C₆-Cycloalkyl)methyl ist; und
- (c) —COOR³, worin R³ C₁—C₆-Alkyl, C₁—C₄-Alkyl, substituiert durch Aryl, C₂—C₄-Alkyl, anders substituiert als am α-Kohlenstoffatom durch Hydroxy, C₃—C₆-Cycloalkyl, (C₃—C₆-Cycloalkyl)methyl, (C₂—C₄-Alkenyl)methyl oder Aryl ist;

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wobei Aryl, wo immer es auftritt, Phenyl, Naphthyl oder Phenyl, substituiert durch 1 oder 2 Substituenten, jeweils ausgewählt aus Halogen, CF₃, C₁—C₄-Alkyl und C₁—C₄-Alkoxy, oder durch eine einzige Methylen-dioxygruppe, bedeutet, ist.

2. Verbindung gemäß Anspruch 1, in welcher R

5



10 ist, Y —COR¹ ist und R¹ 2-Furyl, Benzodioxan-2-yl, Chroman-2-yl, Phenyl, p-Fluorphenyl, 3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl, Methyl, Cyclopropylmethyl, Cyclopentyl, Styryl, 2-Naphthyl oder 2-Chinolyl ist.

3. Verbindung gemäß Anspruch 1, in welcher R

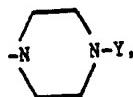
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20 ist, Y —CONHR² ist und R² Phenyl, Cyclopropylmethyl, Benzyl, n-Propyl oder Allyl ist.

4. Verbindung gemäß Anspruch 1, in welcher R

25



ist, Y COOR³ ist und R³ Ethyl, i-Butyl, 2-Hydroxy-2-methylpropyl, Cyclopropylmethyl, p-Fluorphenyl, Benzyl oder 2-Methylallyl ist.

30 5. 4-Amino-2-[4-(2-furoyl)piperazin-1-yl]-6,7-dimethoxychinolin und dessen pharmazeutisch annehmbare Säureadditionssalze.

6. 4-Amino-2-[4-(1,4-benzodioxan-2-carbonyl)piperazin-1-yl]-6,7-dimethoxychinolin und dessen pharmazeutisch annehmbare Säureadditionssalze.

7. 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisochinol-2-yl)chinolin und dessen pharmazeutisch annehmbare Säureadditionssalze.

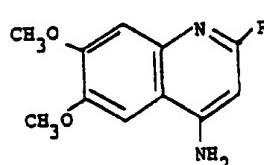
35 8. Pharmazeutische Zusammensetzung, umfassend eine Verbindung, wie sie in irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7 beansprucht wird, und ein pharmazeutisch annehmbares Trägermaterial.

9. Verbindung gemäß Anspruch 1 zur Verwendung bei der Behandlung der Hypertonie.

40 Patentansprüche für den Vertragsstaat: AT

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel

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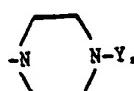


--- (I)

50

oder eines pharmazeutisch annehmbaren Säureadditionssalzes hiervon, worin R —N(C₁—C₄-Alkyl)₂, Piperidino, 6,7-Dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetra-hydroisochinol-2-yl oder eine Gruppe der Formel

55



60 ist worin Y H, C₁—C₆-Alkyl, Aryl oder C₁—C₄-Alkyl, substituiert durch Aryl, ist, oder Y ist ausgewählt aus (a) —COR¹, worin R¹ C₁—C₆-Alkyl, C₁—C₄-Alkyl, substituiert durch Aryl, C₃—C₆-Cycloalkyl, (C₃—C₆-Cycloalkyl)methyl, Aryl, Styryl, 2-Furyl, 2-Tetrahydrofuryl, 2-Benzo-1,4-dioxanyl, 2-Chromanyl, 5-Methylthio-2-(1,3,4-oxadiazolyl) oder eine 2-Chinolylgruppe ist;

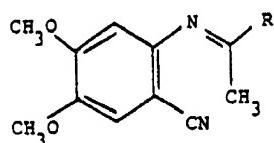
(b) —CONHR², worin R² C₁—C₆-Alkyl, Aryl, C₁—C₄-Alkyl, substituiert durch Aryl, (C₂—C₄-Alkenyl)methyl, C₃—C₆-Cycloalkyl oder C₃—C₆-Cycloalkyl)methyl ist; und

65

0 100 200

(c) $-\text{COOR}^3$, worin R^3 $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_6\text{-Alkyl}$, $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_4\text{-Alkyl}$, substituiert durch Aryl, $\text{C}_2\text{-}\text{C}_4\text{-Alkyl}$, anders substituiert als am α -Kohlenstoffatom durch Hydroxy, $\text{C}_3\text{-}\text{C}_6\text{-Cycloalkyl}$, $(\text{C}_3\text{-}\text{C}_6\text{-Cycloalkyl})\text{methyl}$, $(\text{C}_2\text{-}\text{C}_4\text{-Alkenyl})\text{methyl}$ oder Aryl ist,
 5 wobei Aryl, wo immer es auftritt, Phenyl, Naphthyl oder Phenyl, substituiert durch 1 oder 2 Substituenten, jeweils ausgewählt aus Halogen, CF_3 , $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_4\text{-Alkyl}$ und $\text{C}_1\text{-}\text{C}_4\text{-Alkoxy}$, oder durch eine einzige Methylen-dioxygruppe, bedeutet, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß eine Verbindung der Formel

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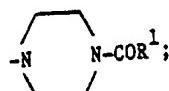
15 worin R wie zuvor definiert ist, cyclisiert, dann, wenn nötig, eine oder mehrere der folgenden Stufen durchgeführt wird:

(i) Debenzylieren eines Produkts der Formel (I), worin R 4-Benzyl-piperazino ist, zu einer Verbindung, worin R Piperazino ist,

(ii) Acylieren eines Produkts der Formel (I), worin R Piperazino ist, mit einer Verbindung der Formel

20 $\text{R}'\text{COQ}$, worin Q eine leicht austretende Gruppe ist, zu einer Verbindung, worin R

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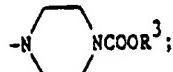
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35 ist,

(iv) Umsetzen eines Produkts der Formel (I), worin R Piperazino ist, mit einer Verbindung der Formel $\text{R}'\text{OCOQ}$, worin Q eine leicht austretende Gruppe ist, zu einer Verbindung, worin R

40



ist, und dann, wenn gewünscht, Umwandeln des Produkts in ein pharmazeutisch annehmbares Säureadditionssalz.

45 2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 mit Stufe (ii), in welchem R Piperazino oder 4-Benzyl-piperazin-1-yl und R' eine 2-Furylgruppe ist.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 mit Stufe (ii), in welchem R Piperazino oder 4-Benzyl-piperazin-1-yl und R' eine Benzo-1,4-dioxan-2-yl-Gruppe ist.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 mit Stufe (iv), in welchem R Piperazino oder 4-Benzyl-piperazin-1-yl und $50 \text{R}'$ eine Alkenyl-methylgruppe ist, worin das Produkt ferner mit konzentrierter Schwefelsäure zu einer Verbindung, worin R' eine Hydroxylalkyl-methylgruppe ist, umgesetzt und dann, wenn gewünscht, das Produkt in ein pharmazeutisch annehmbares Säureadditionssalz umgewandelt wird.

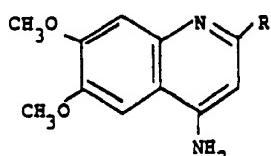
5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, in welchem R eine 6,7-Dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisochinolin-2-ylgruppe ist.

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Revendications pour les Etats contractants: BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

1. Composé de formule

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--- (I)

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ou sel d'addition acide pharmaceutiquement acceptable d'un tel composé, formulé dans laquelle R représente un groupe —N(alkyle en C₁—C₄)₂, pipéridino, 6,7-diméthoxy-1,2,3,4-tétrahydroisoquinol-2-ylo ou un groupe de formule



dans laquelle Y représente H, alkyle en C₁—C₆, aryle ou alkyle en C₁—C₄ substitué par un groupe aryle, ou Y est un autre substituant.

10 est choisi entre:
 (a) —COR¹ dans laquelle R¹ est un groupe alkyle en C₁—C₆, alkyle en C₁—C₄ substitué par un groupe

aryle, cycloalkyle en C₃—C₆ (cycloalkyl en C₃—C₆), phényle, méthoxyphényle, phénylethoxy, phénylethoxyphényle, phénylethoxyphényle-alkyle en C₁—C₆, phénylethoxyphényle-alkoxy en C₁—C₆, phénylethoxyphényle-alkoxyphényle, phénylethoxyphényle-alkoxyphényle-alkyle en C₁—C₆, substitué.

(b) CONHR^2 dans laquelle R² représente un groupe alkyle en C₁—C₆, aryle, alkyle en C₁—C₄ substitué par un groupe aryle, (alkényle en C₂—C₄)méthyle, cycloalkyle en C₃—C₈ ou (cycloalkyle en C₃—C₈)méthyle.

(c) —COOR³ dans laquelle R³ est un groupe alkyle en C₁—C₆, alkyle en C₁—C₄ substitué par un groupe alkyle en C₁—C₆ substitué sur un atome de carbone autre que l'atome de carbone en a par un groupe alkyle en C₁—C₆.

aryle, alkyle en C_2 — C_4 substitué sur un atome de carbone autre qu'en position 1; hydroxy, cycloalkyle en C_3 — C_8 , (cycloalkyle en C_3 — C_8)méthyle, (alkényl en C_2 — C_4)méthyle, ou aryle; le terme aryle, lorsqu'il est utilisé, signifiant phényle, naphtyle ou phényle substitué par un ou deux substituants dont chacun est choisi parmi les groupes halogéno, CF_3 , alkyle en C_1 — C_4 et alcoxy en C_1 — C_4 ; ou un groupe méthylénodioxin unique.

ou par un groupe méthylénedioxy unique.
2. Composé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel R représente

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30 Y représente COR¹ et R¹ représente un groupe 2-furyle, benzodioxane-2-yile, chroman-2-yile, phényle, p-fluorophényle, 3,4-méthylènedioxyphényle, méthyle, cyclopropylméthyle, cyclopentyle, styryle, 2-naphtyle ou 2-naphthalde.

ou 2-quinolyle.
3. Composé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel R représente

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Y représente —CONHR^2 et R² représente un groupe phényle, cyclopropylméthyle, benzyle, n-propyle ou

40 allyle.
4. Comme dans la revendication 1, dans lequel R représente

4. Composé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel N représente

Y représente COOR³ et R³ représente un groupe éthyle, isobutyle, 2-hydroxy-2-méthylpropyle, cyclopropylméthyle, p-fluorophényle, benzyle ou 2-méthylallyle.
 50 5. 4-Amino-2-(4-2-(furoyl)pipérazin-1-yl)-6,7-diméthoxyquinoline et ses sels d'addition acide

pharmacaceutiquement acceptables.

55 d'addition acide pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

8. Composition pharmaceutique comprenant un composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7.

à 7 et un matériau support pharmaceutiquement acceptable.

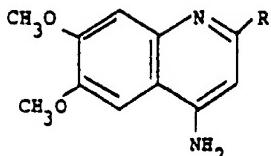
9. Composé selon la revendication 1 pour son utilisation dans le traitement de l'hypertension.

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Revendications pour l'Etat contractant: AT

1. Procédé de préparation d'un composé de formule

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--- (I)

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ou d'un tel d'addition acide pharmaceutiquement acceptable d'un tel composé, formule dans laquelle R représente un groupe $-N(\text{alkyle en } C_1\text{--}C_4)_2$, pipéridino, 6,7-diméthoxy-1,2,3,4-tétrahydroisoquinol-2-yle ou un groupe de formule

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dans laquelle Y représente H, alkyle en $C_1\text{--}C_6$, aryle ou alkyle en $C_1\text{--}C_4$ substitué par un groupe aryle, ou Y est choisi entre:

(a)

---COR^1 dans laquelle R^1 est un groupe alkyle en $C_1\text{--}C_6$, alkyle en $C_1\text{--}C_4$ substitué par un groupe aryle, cycloalkyle en $C_3\text{--}C_6$, (cycloalkyl en $C_3\text{--}C_6$)méthyle, aryle, styrole, 2-furyle, 2-tétrahydrofuryle, 2-benzo-1,4-dioxanyle, 2-chromanyle, 5-méthylthio-2-(1,3,4-oxadiazolyle) ou 2-quinolyte;

(b)

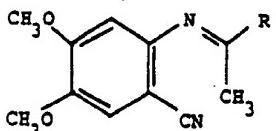
---CONHR^2 dans laquelle R^2 représente un groupe alkyle en $C_1\text{--}C_6$, aryle, alkyle en $C_1\text{--}C_4$ substitué par un groupe aryle, (alkényle en $C_2\text{--}C_4$)méthyle, cycloalkyle en $C_3\text{--}C_6$ ou (cycloalkyl en $C_3\text{--}C_6$)méthyle; et

(c)

---COOR^3 dans laquelle R^3 est un groupe alkyle en $C_1\text{--}C_6$, alkyle en $C_1\text{--}C_4$ substitué par un groupe aryle, alkyle en $C_2\text{--}C_4$ substitué sur un atome de carbone autre que l'atome de carbone en α par un groupe hydroxy, cycloalkyle en $C_3\text{--}C_6$, (cycloalkyl en $C_3\text{--}C_6$)méthyle, (alkényle en $C_2\text{--}C_4$)méthyle, ou aryle; hydroxy, cycloalkyle en $C_3\text{--}C_6$, (cycloalkyl en $C_3\text{--}C_6$)méthyle, (alkényle en $C_2\text{--}C_4$)méthyle, ou aryle; le terme aryle, lorsqu'il est utilisé, signifiant phényle, naphtyle ou phényle substitué par un ou deux substituants dont chacun est choisi parmi les groupes halogéno, CF_3 , alkyle en $C_1\text{--}C_4$ et alcoxy en $C_1\text{--}C_4$ ou par un groupe méthylènedioxy unique, qui consiste à cycliser un composé de formule:

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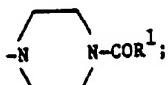
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des étapes suivantes:

(i) débenzylation d'un produit de formule (I) dans lequel R est un groupe 4-benzyl-pipérazin-1-yl pour former un composé dans lequel R est un groupe pipérazino;

(ii) acylation d'un produit de formule (I) dans lequel R est un groupe pipérazino, avec un composé de formule $\text{R}'\text{COQ}$ dans laquelle Q est un groupe facilement labile, pour former un composé dans lequel R représente

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(iii) réaction d'un composé de formule (I) dans laquelle R représente un groupe pipérazino, avec un isocyanate de formule R^2NCO ou un chlorure de carbamoyle de formule R^2NHCOCl , pour former un composé dans lequel R représente

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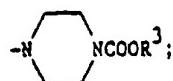


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0 100 200

(iv) réaction d'un composé de formule (I) dans laquelle R est un group pipérazino avec un composé de formule R³OCOQ dans laquelle Q est un groupe facilement labile, pour former un composé dans lequel R est un groupe

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ensuite, si on le désire, à transformer le produit en sel d'addition acide pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ce dernier.

10 2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, comprenant l'étape (iii), avec R représentant un groupe pipérazino ou 4-benzyl-pipérazin-1-yle et R¹ représentant un groupe 2-furyle.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, comprenant l'étape (iii), avec R représentant un groupe pipérazino ou 4-benzyl-pipérazin-1-yle et R¹ représentant un groupe benzo-1,4-dioxan-2-yle.

15 4. Procédé selon la revendication 1, comportant l'étape (iv), avec R représentant un groupe pipérazino ou 4-benzyl-pipérazin-1-yle et R³ représentant un groupe alkénylméthyle, procédé selon lequel on fait ensuite réagir le produit avec de l'acide sulfurique concentré pour former un composé dans lequel R³ est un groupe hydroxalkyl-méthyle puis, si on le désire, on transforme le produit en un sel d'addition acide pharmaceutiquement acceptable.

20 5. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel R représente un groupe 6,7-diméthoxy-1,2,3,4-tétrahydroisoquinolin-2-yle.

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